Hello and welcome to the resolving boundary splits demonstration; my name is Lydia Ferguson. I am a land and resources information systems application specialist at the Idaho state office. I started with the Bureau in 1989 and have been involved in the data collection and quality control of the automated land records project since then.

And my name is Emma Green; I am a land and resources information system specialist at the Idaho state office and I teach LR2000 classes throughout the bureau. I have worked at the Idaho state office since 1976 and been involved in the automated land records projects since its inception.

This lesson will describe how to resolve boundary splits in the location details of case recordation. The legal land description in LR2000 should accurately reflect the geopolitical data for the land. The geopolitical data includes state, county, congressional district, BLM district, BLM field office and administrative agency. Inaccurate geopolitical data in LR2000 will affect any of the reports where the selection criteria or results include state, county, congressional district, BLM district, BLM field office and or administrative agency.

Now that you know why resolving boundary splits is so important, let's take a look at the purpose of our demonstration. The purpose of our presentation is to show you how to resolve duplicate legal descriptions resulting from geopolitical

conflicts so that data on the location detail screen accurately represents the location of the parcel.

Now that you know what our purpose is for this demonstration, let's take a look at what we will be covering. In this demonstration we will cover: researching boundary splits which includes identifying duplicate legal descriptions and determining the correct geopolitical information. We will be correcting the case recordation serial page and we will be locking the refresh data function. Now that you know what we will be covering, let's begin.

Multiple federal agencies, such as the BLM and forest service among others, administer public lands and there are often state and private lands adjacent to the public lands. For this demonstration we are going to use a serial page we created for this exercise. We ran a serial register page report and noticed that the legal description was duplicated for the aliquot parts and the lots. The aliquot parts show one line with administrative agency of BLM and a duplicate line with an administrative agency of the Salmon National Forest. Lots 8 – 12 and 16 appear with one line showing the BLM and another line showing private lands.

This information is derived from the legal land description or LLD database. The LLD database is an abstract of cadastral surveys done by BLM surveyors in each of the western states. When legal descriptions are added to a case, there are edits built into the LR2000 data entry screen that validate the case's legal

description against the legal description in the LLD database. Also as the data is programmatically compared with LLD, the associated geopolitical data is linked to the case data to populate the location details.

The first thing we want to do is look at the MTP and determine if there actual is a valid geopolitical split in township 23 north range 21 east section 1.

We have colored in portions of the master title plat for Idaho township 23 north range 21 east to clarify the administration of parcels of lands within section one. The lands under the BLM administration are colored yellow, the forest service administered land is colored green, and the private lands are colored blue. Note that the southeast of the northeast and the southeast of the southeast along with lots 13 – 16 are under the BLM jurisdiction. The southwest of the southwest is under the forest service jurisdiction, and lots 4 – 6 and 8 – 12 are private lands.

The next step is to make sure that the LLD database is correct and matches the master title plat. As you can see in the first line of the LLD summary report, the aliquot part in the southwest-southwest shows that the forest service is the administrative agency. The southeast of the northeast and the southeast of the southeast along with lots 13 - 16 are administered by the BLM and lots 4 – 6 and 8 – 12 are private. Click the link on this page to view data element 2929 admin agency to see the meanings of all the admin agency codes. You will note that some of the lines of legal description have an R in the survey note field. The R

indicates that those lots have been resurveyed and replaced with new lots, so we are ignoring them for this demonstration.

If we look back at our serial register page, we will see that the southwest-southwest and the southeast-southeast should be on separate lines. The southwest of the southwest line should have an admin agency of the Salmon National Forest and the southeast of the southeast should have an admin agency of the BLM. Lots 8 – 12 should be on one line because they are private and lot 16 should be on a separate line because it is BLM land.

We will now show how to change the location details to show the correct geopolitical data. In the transaction processing menu, click on view update under case recordation, enter the serial number, then click on view, and when the data entry screen appears, click on the update location details button.

The first thing we will do is add two new occurrences to the input screen; one is for the aliquot part and the second is for the lot that we are splitting out. By clicking in the section field of the first new line, it will auto fill with the meridian, township and range with the line above. We will add 001 to the section field and an A for the aliquot in the survey type field. We will now click on the section field of the second new line and enter 001 in the section field and "L" for lot in the survey type field. Because we now have two lines with the same meridian, township, range, section and survey type, we will add survey suffixes. This is a

two character field so we will enter 01 on each of the first occurrence instances of the survey type A and L lines and we will add 02 to the second instances of those fields. The survey suffix field tells the program in which order to sort the data. We will now copy the subdivision field from the 01 lines to the 02 lines; then we will delete the unneeded legal description from each line. In this case, on the survey type A lines, I will delete the southeast of the southeast from line 1 and the southwest of the southwest from line 2. Now we will delete 16 from the 01 line and 8 – 12 from in the second survey type L line. Click the save and continue button to save your work and remain in the update location details screen. Notice that the new survey type A lines now contain references to both BLM and forest service in the SMA field. Watch while we demonstrate how to remove the incorrect codes. We are clicking in the agency text field of line one to open the dialogue box. The legal description for that line is referenced at the top and the geopolitical data is separated. Since the southwest of the southwest is in the Salmon National Forest, we will make sure the radio button is marked for the line containing the BLM, then click the delete button. Click the OK button in the dialogue box that asks are you sure you want to remove the selected reference? The BLM line is removed; then I will click the exit button to return to the location details screen. Watch as we repeat the same steps for the second line, this time removing the Salmon National Forest. Before exiting the location update screen, we will place a check mark in the box labeled "lock refresh". The lock refresh function is necessary to prevent someone from clicking on the refresh geopolitical info link and undoing all the work we just did on the legal description.

Now we will wrap up this demonstration. We've demonstrated how to resolve duplicate legal descriptions resulting from geopolitical conflicts so that data on the location detail screen accurately represents the location of the parcel. We did just that! In fact, we demonstrated several important steps to assist you with the entire process of resolving boundary splits. First, we covered how to research boundary splits using the LLD database and master title plats. Next, we showed you how to correct the legal description of the location update screen in case recordation and finally, we showed you how to lock the refresh data function to retain the changes we just completed. Now that we have reviewed the steps for resolving geopolitical boundary splits, let me finish by saying the land description in LR2000 should accurately reflect the geopolitical data fro the land. Inaccurate geopolitical data in LR2000 will affect any of the reports where the selection criteria includes state, county, congressional district, BLM district, BLM field office, and/or service management agency and there are boundary splits in the area described.